

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1861.

NO. 40.

**THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
**A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

**The Frankfort Commonwealth.**  
**A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.**  
**J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.**

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate frereside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The Weekly will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type. Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum. Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

## SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

## PRINTED BILL HEADS.

**THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE**

## JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

**VERY LOWEST PRICES.**

August 8, 1860.

**LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,**  
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**BOOKS.**  
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price ..... \$10 00  
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GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HERNDON, 1 vol. Price ..... 3 00  
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**BLANKS.**  
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
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Price—50 cts. per quire.  
CIRCUIT CLERKS' EXCECUTIONS.  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.  
Price—75 cts. per quire.  
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quires.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be prepaid upon the condition that it be sent by mail.

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.**  
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work. In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

**LAWYER'S BRIEFS**  
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

**BLANKS.**  
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

## LAW NOTICE.

**JAMES N. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.**  
**CLAY & MONROE.**  
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,**  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.  
April 9, 1860-w&twtf.

**JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT.**  
**SIMPSON & SCOTT,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

**JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L. SCOTT** will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office.

and w&twtf.

## MEDICAL CARD.

**DR. J. G. KEENON,**  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.  
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner.  
[Aug. 29, 1860-tf.]

**ROBT. J. BRACKENRIDGE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
LEXINGTON, KY.

Office on Short street between Lexington and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859-tf.

## LYSANDER HORD,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

**PRACTICES** Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

**U. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES V. CRADDOCK.**

**CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Jan. 5, 1853-tf.

**J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.**

**FINNELL & CHAMBERS,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office—West Side Court St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

**PRACTICES** Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.  
Jan. 3, 1859-tf.

**JOHN RODMAN,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

**PRACTICES** in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
[Oct. 25, 1853.]

**J. H. KINKADEE,**

**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**  
GALLATIN, MO.

**PRACTICES** in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin San Office.  
May 6, 1857-tf.

**DENTAL SURGERY,**

**BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.**

**IS** operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.  
Office at his residence on Main street.  
Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

## ICE! ICE!!

**ALL** citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Confectionary of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets. I will commence delivering my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout the season. My terms are cash—and will not be departed from.

Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.  
May 3-w&twtf. **SAN. GOINS.**

## FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

**J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.**

**ARE** now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.  
No. 227 Main, above Third Street.  
N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.  
September 19, 1860-w&twtf.

## FOR RENT.

**THE** two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.  
**ORLANDO BROWN.**  
Dec. 14, 1859-tf.

## W. H. KEENE,

Wholesale and retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic liquors.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

## Old Bourbon Whisky.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

## Cigars.

Just received, a supply of these celebrated "Cigues" and "Compania."

## Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

## Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

## Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

## Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me. [mark w & twtf] **W. H. KEENE.**

## MOSELEY'S

**TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON**

**ARCH BRIDGES**

AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.

(ARCHES AND PLATS.)

**ARE** cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supplying and demanding. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 68 West Third Street, Cincinnati.

April 2, 1860-by.

## CAPITAL HOTEL,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

**JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.**

**HAVING** taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate my guests in a more comfortable and pleasant manner than ever before. The individual and careful attention of myself and assistants will be assiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the house with their patronage. If neat and clean beds, good rooms, a comfortable table, and polite and attentive servants, are desired, they will be supplied to the satisfaction of all.

The Bar will be supplied at all times with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.

**JAMES R. WATSON.**  
Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

## SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

**H. L. GOODWIN,**

**MAKES** pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and is now in the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait, to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable and perfect picture yet produced. The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-w&twtf.

## CIRCULAR.

**JOHN A. FLYNN,**

**Drawing, Writing, and Book-keeping.**

**HE** would respectfully inform the citizens of South Frankfort, that a class for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Jan. 10th, 1861, at the residence of Rev. Mr. McCreary, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M., and closing at 9 o'clock.

A beautiful style, either in the Writing or Drawing Department, will be taught on the following terms:  
For Writing, including materials, \$1 50 pr. mth.  
For Drawing, including materials, 2 25 pr. mth.  
Lessons in either department at the option of the pupil.

The Professor submits the following testimony:  
Frankfort, Ky., May 22, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity who may require his services.

**James R. Watson, W. H. Gray,**

**H. G. Banta, Mary W. Todd,**

**Bon. F. Meek, James R. Page,**

**H. Robinson, John C. Bates,**

**Nelson Allen, Archibald Welch,**

**W. C. Sneed, M. A. Gay,**

**John W. Pruett, Thos. N. Lindsey,**

**James M. Todd, Geo. Wythe Lewis.**

Frankfort, June 3, 1861-tf.

## REMOVAL.

**THE** undersigned, having been compelled by the late fire to change his location, has removed his

**BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT**

to the room lately occupied by Bager and Cullen, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion House, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of patronage.

**L. STREIF.**  
May 27, 1861-w&tw&3c.

## AYER'S

**Ague Cure,**

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, induced for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such a cure is now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system and prevents the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where Fever and Ague prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection.

It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents, is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of diseases arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Paralysis, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be exerted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and so living.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of the cures of many of their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Headache, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bowels, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Pain in the Stomach, Dropsy of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alternative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.*

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affection of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never be forgotten, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**

**LOWELL, MASS.**

For sale by J. M. LILLIS and W. H. AVERILL, Frankfort, and by all Druggists.

**R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Louisville, Ky.,**  
April 23, 1861-ly. General Agents.

## PRATHER & SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

**HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS**

**AND LADIES FURS,**

429 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Oct. 24, 1860-w&twtf.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

Leave Frankfort as follows:

Trains going West at 7:15 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

Trains going East at 9:30 A. M., and 6:20 P. M.

The Morning Train West makes connection to Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:30 P. M.

The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jettersville, New Albany, and Ohio and Mississippi rivers for the West and South.

The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 7:45 A. M., and 7:00 P. M.—making close connections for the South.

**SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.**  
April 24, 1860-tf.

## CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

**WE** HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND BEST assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [dec21] **GRAY & TODD'S.**

## J. J. BUTLER'S

**EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.**

Mercantile, for general purposes,

Record, for Ledgers and Records.

Copying, for Letter Press,

Carmines, of brilliant hue.

**CELEBRATED FOR**

1st. Intense black color, (at first of greenish blue.)

2d. Easy flow from the Pen.

3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)

4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION:—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmines may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

**Facts Confirming the above Qualities:**

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Challen, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent.

No. 29, East St. Corcoran, D. C.

**REKLENN & GIBBONS** are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of car charge.

April 10, 1861-ly.

## AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!

For the cure of

**CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.**

## THE MAKORA ARABICA.

DISCOVERED BY A

Missionary while traveling in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma



## THE COMMONWEALTH. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE.

Monday, Sept. 16, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. McD. Abney, of the Methodist Church.

The Journal of Saturday was read by the Clerk.

#### A MESSAGE FROM THE H. E.

Was received by Mr. LYNCH, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of several bills which originated in that House.

#### A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES.

Mr. JOHNSON arose to a question of privileges, stating that he had done as a member of a committee to visit Southern Kentucky, and said he was ready, if the Senate wished it, to make a formal report, as the resolution had been repealed, under which he was appointed. He had visited the camp of Gen. Polk, and had some correspondence with him.

Mr. SPEED objected to any report, and made some remarks expressing his disapproval of the course of Mr. JOHNSON in visiting the camp of Gen. Polk.

#### A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following message was received from the Governor, by Mr. T. R. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State, viz:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
September 16, 1861.

#### Gentlemen of the Senate:

Three resolutions, adopted by your body, asking information, have been presented to me. In response to that inquiring whether, in my opinion, the State arsenal requires protection, &c., I have to say that the Military Board have been notified for the protection of the arsenal all the force deemed to be requisite. I inclose a copy of a resolution of the Board on that subject. Recently the number of the guard has been reduced to ten. I have no reason to apprehend an attack on the arsenal.

All the information in my possession touching the removal of arms of the State west of Tennessee river, will be found in the report of the Military Board, which has already been laid on your table. A copy of the same is herewith transmitted.

That report will also exhibit all the information I have asked for by the Senate of the date of the 9th inst., except the number and location of the active and reserved militia, number of field officers of the active and enrolled militia, which will be furnished as soon as the Quartermaster-General can supply the facts.

B. MAGOFFIN.

#### REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. IRVAN—Select committee—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Cadiz, in Trigg county: passed.

#### LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Was granted, and appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. CHILES—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Mount Sterling.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SPEED offered the following resolution, viz:

1. Resolved by the Senate, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether Mr. John M. Johnson, Senator from McCracken, has since the assembling of this body visited the camp of the forces that have invaded this State.

2. By what authority, and for what purpose.

3. Whether he did, as a member of this body, hold any communication or correspondence with those in command of said forces.

4. If such visit was paid by him, any and all the facts connected therewith. Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers. Said committee are directed to report the facts, and what action should be had thereon.

Mr. GLENN moved to amend the 3d resolution by adding "and if so, they report said correspondence." accepted.

Some discussion arose, in which Messrs. READ, GLENN, CHAMBERS and PRALL opposed the resolution.

Messrs. SPEED and ALEXANDER urged the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. ALEXANDER said:

Mr. SPEAKER: I shall favor the passage of the resolutions, and the investigation therein contemplated, in order that the Senate may be put in possession of all the facts. We can then act advisedly and fully in the premises. This investigation is due to the Senator from McCracken. Not that I charge him with doing anything improper in this matter, but I fear from the publicity that has been given to the facts, and the prints that he went into the enemy's camp at Columbus, and, claiming to be chairman of a committee whose functions had been revoked, he holds and puts in circulation an unauthorized correspondence with a rebel chief. That Senator will see that I am very greatly concerned in his authority in adding the correspondence aforesaid, and certainly in asking the withdrawal of the troops at Columbus. He and his fellow-committeemen were sent to gather facts, not to correspond with military commanders, or to ask the withdrawal of troops. This Senate would not claim that power even to itself. I would have the Senate delegate that authority to a committee or a single member thereof. The action of the Senator from McCracken was wholly unauthorized, even under the commission under which he claimed to act. We are told by the Senator that a "wing of truth" was tendered him by the commanding General of the Confederate forces at Columbus to go to his home at Paducah. Has it come to this, that Kentuckians, sent on the business of this Legislature, have to ask or be willing to seek protection under the enemy's flag? For one, sir, I would not do this. I would say to the rebel chief at Columbus that I want to see and shake hands with him. If he is willing to go peacefully all well, but if not for one man in favor of appealing to the chivalry of our beloved Kentucky, and compel him to go. The Legislature has said that he should go "unconditionally," and we should execute that edict, if need be, at the cannon's mouth. I want all these facts put in some tangible shape, in order that we may speak out on these important questions. Great principles are involved: the honor of the State and the standing of Kentuckians are involved in the determination of these important principles, and I shall therefore vote for the fullest investigation.

Mr. JOHNSON made some explanatory remarks in reply to Mr. ALEXANDER.

Mr. PENNERAKER moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The resolutions, as amended, were then adopted by yeas 25, nays 9.

The SPEAKER appointed the following committee, viz:

Messrs. SPEED, M. P. MARSHALL and GLENN, to act under the resolutions.

#### SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10 O'CLOCK.

A bill to provide for the security of the arms of the State, and the protection of the railroads, was read a second time.

Mr. IRVAN offered an amendment: rejected.

Mr. CISELL offered an amendment as a proviso to the 1st section in effect, "that the bill shall not apply to any company of the State Guard, unless the company is entirely disbanded."

Mr. SPEED opposed the amendment.

Mr. CISELL replied and advocated it, and opposed the bill unless so amended.

Mr. WORTHINGTON opposed the amendment, and advocated the bill.

Mr. SPEED replied to Mr. CISELL, and again opposed the amendment and advocated the bill.

Mr. CISELL replied to Messrs. WORTHINGTON, MARSHALL and SPEED, and urged the adoption of his amendment at considerable length.

Mr. MARSHALL replied to Mr. CISELL, and opposed the amendment, and favored the bill at considerable length.

The amendment was then rejected by yeas 10, nays 22.

Mr. GROVER offered an amendment to strike out the 4th section of the bill. The section is as follows:

24. Said board is authorized to provide for the protection and security of all the property of this State mentioned in this act and the railroads in this State, and to that end may employ a police force, at the cost of the State, that may, in the discretion of the board, be sufficient for the purpose.

Mr. GROVER addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill, and in support of his amendment.

Mr. GOODLOE replied briefly to Mr. GROVER. He opposed the amendment and favored the bill.

The amendment was then rejected by yeas 11, nays 19.

Mr. CHAMBERS offered an amendment by striking out the penalty of "not less than \$1,000," so as to leave the minimum fine to the discretion of a jury: adopted by yeas 17, nays 15.

Mr. RHEA offered an amendment to add a section to the bill, "That no order of the board shall take effect unless adopted by four-fifths of the board."

Mr. RHEA advocated the amendment briefly.

Mr. GOODLOE replied, and opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 10, nays 25.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the amendment of Mr. CHAMBERS: reconsidered by yeas 20, nays 13.

The said amendment was then rejected by yeas 13, nays 19.

Mr. IRVAN offered an amendment to change the time allowed for the return of arms from 48 hours to one week: rejected.

Mr. PENNERAKER moved an amendment by adding to railroads to be protected, "also the locks and dams": adopted.

Mr. PRALL moved an amendment fixing the minimum penalty of fine at \$100 instead of \$1,000 as fixed by the bill: adopted.

Mr. GOODLOE moved to amend the bill by adding a section to the bill: "That the sheriffs, constables, jailers, marshals of towns, and police officers of the State shall obey the orders of the Board, in relation to the property mentioned in this bill under a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200": adopted.

The bill was amended was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved that the third reading of the bill be dispensed with: negatived by yeas 23, nays 10, requiring four-fifths to dispense.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. CISELL—A bill for the benefit of R. S. Spalding: referred to the committee on Circuit Courts.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The rules were dispensed with, and the Governor's message sent in this morning, in response to resolutions, was taken up and read: referred to the committee on Military Affairs together with the report of the Military Board.

REPORT OF DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Mr. WORTHINGTON presented the report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum: ordered to be printed, and referred to the Finance committee.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, September 16, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. LANCASTER of the Catholic Church.

The Journal of Saturday was read.

PENITENTIARY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual report of the Keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary, and the usual number of said report was ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. HAMPTON and HEETER, and appropriately referred.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and the leaves were appropriately referred:

Mr. RIGNEY—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Adair.

Mr. JOHNSON—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Scott county.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. ENGLAND—A bill for the benefit of Owen Maglone of Carter county: passed.

Mr. B. R. YOUNG—A bill for the benefit of Robt. English, late sheriff of Hardin county: passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. ANDREWS, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed, to inquire into, and report to this House, any and all violations of law in this Commonwealth, growing out of questions now agitated, and which may have resulted in the death of citizens, or their expulsion from their homes, and injury to their persons or property; and also report whether further legislation is necessary for the prevention of such offenses; and they shall inquire whether, in any county or portion of the State, the due course of law has been obstructed by the want of sufficient power of the courts to prevent the same; and that said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers to enable them to make all proper investigations.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, and the leaves were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. WOLFE—A bill to incorporate the Bell Insurance Company, of Louisville.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Ann and Eliza Verhart, of Louisville.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Rosanna A. Jessell, of Louisville.

Same—A bill to amend the law organizing the Military Board.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—A bill to amend the law suspending circuit courts in this State.

Mr. TAYLOR—A bill providing means for defraying the current expenses of the State government.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of Mr. WOLFE, from the committee on Federal Relations, upon the resolutions offered by Mr. EWING. [Said report was published in the Commonwealth of Friday last.]

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, transmitting a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Zollicoffer, which is as follows, viz:

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 14th.

To His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN:

Sir: The safety of Tennessee requiring, I occupy the mountain passes at Cumberland, and the three long mountains in Kentucky. For weeks I have known that the Federal Commander at Hoskins's Cross Roads was threatening the invasion of East Tennessee, and ruthlessly urging our people to destroy their own road and bridge. I postponed this precautionary until the despotic government at Washington, refusing to recognize the neutrality of Kentucky, has established fixed camps in the center and other parts of the State, with the view—first, to subjugate our gallant State, and then ourselves. Tennessee feels, and has ever felt, towards Kentucky as a twin-sister; their people are as one people in kindred sympathy, valor, and patriotism. We have felt, and still feel a religious respect for Kentucky's neutrality; we will respect it as long as our safety will permit; if the Federal forces will now withdraw from their menacing position, the force under my command shall immediately be withdrawn.

Very respectfully,  
P. C. ZOLLICOFFER,  
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Also, a telegraphic dispatch from Thos. C. Reynolds, Lieut. Governor of Missouri, which is as follows, viz:

NEW MADRID, MO., 7th Sept., 1861.

To His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky.

Sir: The Mississippi river, below the mouth of the Ohio, is the property of Kentucky and Missouri jointly. It has been very recently used by the armed vessels of the United States Government, engaged in assisting the operations of its State Government, Missouri, against the State Government of Kentucky. I, therefore, in the presence of United States gunboats in the river at Columbus, Kentucky, to protect the forces engaged in fortifying the Missouri shore immediately opposite. This appears to me to be a clear violation of the neutrality Kentucky proposes to observe in the present civil war.

The Governor of Missouri has placed in my charge the interests of the State in its south-eastern quarter. I therefore deem it my duty, respectfully, to inquire of you what course your State will take in reference to the military movements above mentioned.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
THOS. C. REYNOLDS,  
Lieut. Governor of Missouri.

Mr. ANDREWS offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Governor's message, and the accompanying communications—the dispatches of Gen. Zollicoffer and Lieut. Governor Reynolds—be referred to the committee on Federal Relations; and that said committee be requested to report to this House such answer as the character of the communications demand, and to report at its earliest convenient time.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House resumed the consideration of the special order, which was the report of Mr. WOLFE, from the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. YEAMAN addressed the House at some length, upon the subjects now agitating the country.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HEADY offered the following joint resolutions, which were referred to the committee on Federal Relations, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the Speaker of this House, to prepare lists of the following character, viz:

1st. A bill or bills to meet the exigencies of the invasion, and the occupation of the State by troops of the so-called or Confederate States, or Tennessee, or both.

2d. A bill or bills to relieve the Finances of the State.

3d. A bill or bills to provide for the calling of a national convention, or some other mode of arranging the differences, difficulties, and misfortunes of the nation, with a view to their permanent settlement, and an enduring peace, based on plain constitutional provisions, mutually forgiving the errors and wrongs of the past, and assuring security and good-fellowship in the future.

4th. A bill to solemnly call, in the name of the people of Kentucky and her illustrious dead, on the United States Government and those in authority of the Confederate or seceded States, for an armistice of ninety days, to give time to consider these propositions; to appoint a joint committee to negotiate for the armistice, and the removal of obstacles to the same.

5th. Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to immediately transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Presidents of the United and Confederate States, and to the Governors of all the States and Territories.

Mr. ALLEN offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on Federal Relations, viz:

Whereas, prosperity is destroyed by war. The present war has not begun by the United States—the government to which we belong—nor has it been participated in by us; but in the contest we have observed a strict neutrality, and had hoped to be able to preserve that neutrality to the close of the war, but our soil has been desecrated, our territory invaded, our towns seized, and our neutrality violated by armed troops from the Southern Confederacy, and it would be degrading in us to listen to terms of peace or compromise before those troops are withdrawn. A simple apology made for the invasion, and the withdrawal of the forces of the Confederate or seceded States from Kentucky, which has heretofore passed both branches of the General Assembly, the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to withdraw the troops of the United States from the soil of Kentucky.

Resolved, That upon the withdrawal of the troops of the seceded States, and of the United States, as aforesaid, the neutrality of Kentucky, as heretofore declared by the resolutions of the last Legislature of Kentucky, can be best preserved, and that this General Assembly, in order to protect the people in the lives, liberty, and property of the people against internal violence.

Resolved, That the proclamation of Major-General John C. Fremont, emancipating slaves in the State of Missouri, is unconstitutional, and in direct violation of the laws of the United States, and should meet with the universal condemnation of all supporters of law and constitutional rights.

Resolved, That whenever it becomes manifest that it is the object of the present war to emancipate the slaves of the Southern States, then it is the duty of Kentucky to resist such war, and to take part in such war, and to have chosen to act the part of a mediator and for the purpose of bringing about an honorable settlement of the many difficulties that now divide our people, we recommend to the Government of the United States and the seceded States the calling of a national convention, to meet in the city of Louisville on the day of 1861.

Resolved, That each State shall be entitled to one delegate from each Congressional District, and that we recommend a cessation of hostilities for a space of ninety days to carry out the object of the above resolution.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, be and he is hereby requested to communicate copies of the foregoing resolutions, and also that heretofore adopted, to the President of the United States, and all other governments, and to correspond with the parties with a view to the execution of the purposes herein expressed, and that he be requested to report the result to the General Assembly.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following joint resolutions, which lie one day on the table, viz:

Whereas, the preservation of republicanism and constitutional governments depend upon their being strictly within the limits of the powers conferred upon them in their respective constitutions; and whereas, a government without constitutional restraint or limitation as to its powers, or in which such limitations are disregarded, is a pure despotism; therefore, at all times, and more especially when the liberties of the country are imperiled, it is the duty of the representatives of the people to guard against any and all violations of the constitution and the reserved rights of the people; and whereas, the present system of complicated governments, imposing double governmental obligations on every citizen, it is necessary for an honest representation of his duty to understand where sovereignty resides, and where his allegiance is due in a conflict between the State and Federal Government—therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 1st. In our political system each State is a sovereign, independent, political community, and the sovereignty resides in the people of each State, and the constitution of each State defines the powers conferred upon the State governments, and may be altered or abolished by the people in convention assembled, but may not be altered, suspended, or abolished by State or Federal Government, or any department thereof; and such an attempt would be treason against representative government.

2d. The constitution of the United States is a compact between the States ratifying the same, and not an original agreement between the people of all the States, considered as a single political community; the powers in said constitution are delegated to and not reserved to the people, and are sufficient for self-preservation, and are sufficient to execute every purpose contemplated by the people of the States in their establishing the constitution; and the assumption of power by any department of the Federal Government, or any agent or officer thereof, which are not delegated, by and subversive of a limited constitutional government.

3d. The embargo upon the commerce of the country, the increase of the army and navy, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, by the President of the United States, and those acting by his authority, were each in violation of the law, and are dangerous infractions of the Constitution; and the act passed by the Congress of the United States, to legalize the illegal and unconstitutional acts of the President, is an assumption of sovereignty by the Congress and the President, which makes them, as the British parliament, the omnipotent power in the United States, who can do no wrong.

4th. The acts passed by the present Congress of the United States, in relation to the oaths taken by the cadets at West Point, and the agents of the Government, virtually absolving them from all parties, and the existing war waged against the seceded States, and also to make the resistance of any person, or community, or any State or territory, to any law of the United States, a high crime and misdemeanor; and also an act in relation to the confiscation of slave and other property in the seceded States; and also the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, the agent of the President of the United States in Missouri, declaring martial law throughout the State, and emancipating the slaves, are unconstitutional assumptions of power, threatening the annihilation of all State governments, the overthrow of our social system, and the establishment of a great central system.

5th. That in Union between the States preserved by force is in violation of the principles of republican government—a pure despotism. That Kentucky is in favor of a faithful adherence to the constitution and all the compromises and rights secured to the contracting parties therein, by all parties. That the existing war waged against the seceded States must result either in the separation of the country or the subjugation of one section by the other, and, if continued, the overthrow of republican and free government, and the ruin of the whole country, and will use every honorable means to accomplish a restoration of peace between the parties.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee on Ways and Means, viz:

Resolved, That the destruction of the commerce and credit of the country, by the present civil strife, and the reduction of the circulating medium or bank paper by our banks, to probably less than four and a half millions—it being in the proportion of one hundred and twenty thousand and sixty-four dollars worth of property—presents to the Legislature an alarming view of public affairs, and that the debtor class of the country are, by the action of the banks, and the revolutionary condition of the country, threatened with irretrievable ruin.

2. That such a state of affairs requires legislative interposition, and further aid either by the extension of the present relief laws, in whole or in part, by extending the time for which the valuation of personal property under execution sales is to remain in force, by the creation of circulating medium or currency, or directly by the control of the State Government, so that the life-blood of trade, and the means of safety to the citizens, may be under the control of the agents of the people; and that said resolutions be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report.

Mr. CONKLIN offered the following joint resolutions, which were referred to the committee on Federal Relations, and ordered to be printed, viz:

Whereas, the people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural prevailing civil strife; that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation, alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is very desirable that the people in the mean time, should act in harmony and bent peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will, as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in civil strife, and to abstain from all acts of violence, and to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect, in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and laws of the land; that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands, or other evil-disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

2. Resolved, That we, the representatives of the present General Assembly, hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the propriety of passing a law exempting the property of Kentuckians, now in the United States service, from sale under execution, while in said service; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on Ways and Means, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be requested to inquire into the propriety of a law to release the damages assessed against the sheriffs of the State, for failing to pay in the revenue for the year 1860, and former years; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. MERITT offered the following joint resolutions, which were referred to the committee on Federal Relations, viz:

[The resolutions are the same as those offered in the Senate on Saturday, by Mr. READ, and published in the proceedings of that day in the Commonwealth of Monday.]

Mr. MERITT offered the following joint resolutions, which were referred to the committee on Federal Relations, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we condemn the recent proclamation of John C. Fremont, wherein he declares martial law, confiscates the property, and emancipates the slaves of certain citizens of the State of Missouri, and the suppression of political and religious papers, as a high-handed usurpation, a blow leveled at the foundation of all civil, political and religious liberty; a palpable violation of all the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and, as such, deserves the unqualified condemnation of every lover of Constitutional liberty.

2. Resolved, That this General Assembly request the President of the United States to communicate to this body whether or not said proclamation was issued by his order; if not, whether the same, or any part thereof, meets with his approval.

3. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing to the President.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee on Banks, viz:

1. Resolved, That the committee on Banks be instructed to inquire of the principal banks of this Commonwealth, as to whether the Legislature can make any arrangements with the banks aforesaid, to loan to the people of each of the congressional districts in the Commonwealth, in sums not to exceed one thousand dollars to each individual, with the privilege and understanding that said loans are to be renewed from time to time, by the payment of the usual bank interest and ten per cent. upon the original amount borrowed.

2. Resolved, That the committee on Banks be further instructed to enquire as to the expediency of establishing a bank based upon the real estate of the Commonwealth, to be called the People's Real Estate Bank of Kentucky, with a capital of five millions of dollars, and with one branch located at some central point in each congressional district of the Commonwealth.

Mr. TAYLOR offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Whereas, the constitution of this State provides that no session of the General Assembly shall continue beyond sixty days, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house; and whereas, in the judgment of this Legislature, the public good requires that the present session of this Legislature ought to be extended beyond the constitutional period—therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the present session of the General Assembly shall be, and shall be a hereby extended beyond the sixty days, and until such time as it may hereafter fix for its adjournment sine die.

And then the House adjourned.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1861.

**Office of Clerk of the Senate.**  
The Clerk of the Senate would inform the members of the Legislature and all other persons having official business with him, that his office is in the 2d story of the Commonwealth Office building, where he may be found, except when he is absent on duty, or he is otherwise necessarily absent.

**UNION DOCUMENTS.**—Members of the Legislature who may wish their names supplied by calling at our office, will find them on "State Sovereignty." A large number have been printed gratuitously.

**Important Correspondence.**  
We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence. It speaks for itself.

**LETTER FROM HON. JOSEPH HOLT TO SENATOR JAMES SPEED.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12th, 1861.

My dear Sir:—I hasten to place before you the enclosed correspondence with the President of the United States. The action which he has taken, was prompt and decided, and must prove satisfactory to the friends of the Union in Kentucky.

The act of Congress alluded to, was necessary under the circumstances, and was fully justified by the usages of civilized warfare. The government has the same right to confiscate slaves engaged in digging trenches or mounting guns for the rebels, that it has to confiscate their arms when captured in the progress of the war; but having confiscated them, Congress goes no further. Upon this law, the President stands firmly, and in doing so, and in disavowing General Fremont's proclamation, he gives another of the ever multiplying proofs that this war, which is one for national existence, does not seek to extinguish or interfere with slavery as established in the States. If this institution suffers detriment from the events or issues of the rebellion, the blow will come from those who, under the pretense of defending it, are striking at the life of a government, under whose constitution, it has enjoyed complete shelter and protection for three quarters of a century.

The occupation of Columbus, by armed Tennesseans, under the leadership of Bishop Polk and Pillow, has excited no surprise here, where the unscrupulous character and ultimate aims of the rebel chieftains, are well understood. So long as Kentucky maintained that most illusive of all attitudes—neutrality, and carefully guarded an extended and exposed position of the frontier of the rebel government—in a word so long as she subserved the purposes of the conspirators, seeking the overthrow of the republic, and gave reason to hope that she would finally unite her fortunes with them, she was graciously let alone. So soon, however, as she declared her loyalty to a government, to which she is indebted for all her prosperity, and to which she is united by the most solemn ties of duty, affection, and of interest, her soil is ruthlessly invaded, and under the promptings and guidance of traitors in her own bosom, her vote at the polls is now to be reversed by the bayonets of Tennesseans, and the proud old Commonwealth reduced to the condition of a conquered province of that political Pandemonium, called the Southern Confederacy. Those who have read her history, and know the spirit of her people, can have no fears as to the result of this audacious assault upon her honor and independence. The government here will give all possible support to the State at the earliest moment practicable.

Very sincerely yours,  
J. HOLT.

**GEN. JAMES SPEED, Frankfort, Ky.**

**LETTER FROM HON. JOSEPH HOLT TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12th, 1861.

Dear Sir:—The late act of Congress, providing for the confiscation of the estates of persons in open rebellion against the government, was, as a necessary war measure, accepted and fully approved by the loyal men of the country. It limited the penalty of confiscation to property actually employed in the service of the rebellion with the knowledge and consent of its owners, and instead of emancipating slaves thus employed, left their status to be determined either by the courts of the United States, or by subsequent legislation. The proclamation, however, of General Fremont, under date of the 30th of August, transcends, and of course, violates the law in both these particulars, and declares that the property of rebels, whether used in support of the rebellion or not, shall be confiscated, and, if consisting in slaves, that they shall be at once manumitted. The act of Congress referred to, was believed to embody the conservative policy of your administration upon this delicate and perplexing question, and hence the loyal men of the border slave states have felt relieved of all fears of any attempt on the part of the government of the United States to liberate suddenly, in their midst, a population unprepared for freedom, and whose presence could not fail to prove a source of painful apprehension, if not of terror to the homes and families of all. You may therefore well judge of the alarm and condemnation with which the Union loving citizens of Kentucky—the state with whose popular sentiment I am best acquainted—have read this proclamation. The hope is earnestly indulged by them, as it is by myself, that this paper was issued under the pressure of a military necessity which General Fremont

believed justified the step, but that, in the particulars specified, it has not your approbation, and will not be enforced in derogation of law. The magnitude of the interests at stake, and my extreme desire, that by no misapprehension of your sentiments or purposes, shall the power and fervor of the loyalty of Kentucky be at this moment abated or chilled, must be my apology for the frankness with which I have addressed you, and for the request I venture to make, of an expression of your views upon the points of General Fremont's proclamation on which I have commented.

I have the honor to be  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. HOLT.

**HIS EXCELLENCY, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11th, 1861.

**Major-General John C. Fremont:**  
Sir—Yours of the 8th, in answer to mine of the 2nd instant, is just received. As you say, you, upon the ground, could better judge of the necessities of your position than I could, at this distance, on being your proclamation of August 30th, I perceived no general objections to it. The particular clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves, appeared to me decided, and must prove satisfactory to the friends of the Union in Kentucky.

The act of Congress alluded to, was necessary under the circumstances, and was fully justified by the usages of civilized warfare. The government has the same right to confiscate slaves engaged in digging trenches or mounting guns for the rebels, that it has to confiscate their arms when captured in the progress of the war; but having confiscated them, Congress goes no further. Upon this law, the President stands firmly, and in doing so, and in disavowing General Fremont's proclamation, he gives another of the ever multiplying proofs that this war, which is one for national existence, does not seek to extinguish or interfere with slavery as established in the States. If this institution suffers detriment from the events or issues of the rebellion, the blow will come from those who, under the pretense of defending it, are striking at the life of a government, under whose constitution, it has enjoyed complete shelter and protection for three quarters of a century.

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Very sincerely yours,  
J. HOLT.

**GEN. JAMES SPEED, Frankfort, Ky.**

**LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO HON. JOSEPH HOLT.**  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 12, 1861.

Hon. Joseph Holt:  
DEAR SIR:—Yours of this day, in relation to the late proclamation of Gen. Fremont, is received. Yesterday I addressed a letter to him by mail, on the same subject, and which is intended to be made public when he receives it. I herewith send you a copy of that letter, which perhaps shows my position as distinctly as any new one I could write. I will thank you not to make it public until Gen. Fremont shall have had time to receive the original.

Your obedient servant,  
A. LINCOLN.

**ANOTHER INVASION.**—It will be seen by reference to our legislative proceedings that Gen. Zollicoffer discovered a "military necessity" on this side of the state line, and has stepped over and taken possession of it. He then very complacently sits down and reports his exploit to our Governor. Look at the excuse he gives for his invasion. Kentuckians have established a camp on their own lands, with no earthly object than that of self defense. Tennessee had camps long before camp Dick Robinson was thought of. Yet no one in Kentucky thought of invading Tennessee on this account. This is carrying neutrality a little too far. If we are not much mistaken, General Zollicoffer will discover another military necessity one of these fine mornings, which will be located on the other side of the State line.

We are informed by a friend and subscriber at Harrodsburg that our paper frequently fails to reach that place. We know that our paper is regularly put in the office here by us, and we believe that our clever and attentive Post Master regularly mails them. The fault lies some where on the route. We would thank all the Post Masters and Deputies to let our packets pass. We would rather supply them gratuitously than that our subscribers should miss getting their papers.

**KENTUCKY'S GOVERNOR.**—The Governor has communicated to this Legislature, in three distinct messages, three distinct accounts of three invasions of Kentucky, and has expressed no indignation thereat, nor yet suggested any measures whereby Kentucky could wipe the damning stain from her escutcheon. We leave comment for those who feel like it.

**From Jefferson City.**  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—A special to the Republican says the steamer Sioux City, just arrived from above there, brings the intelligence that the fight at Booneville yesterday morning terminated in a complete victory to the Home Guards, under Major Eppertson, who held the intrenchments. The Rebels, 1,000 strong, were driven back, and were in the neighborhood of Booneville when the Sioux City passed. The Rebels lost one killed and four wounded. The Rebels lost twelve killed and thirty wounded. Among the killed were Col. Brown and Capt. Brown. A small detachment of Federal troops on the Sioux City had an engagement with Green's forces at Glasgow, of half an hour's duration, when a battery of three guns opened on the boat, and they returned without loss.

**The Lexington Statesman on the Union.**  
"We are no Union men. We boast no loyalty to Lincoln's Government, and profess no more love for the Union of the free and slave States. We go even further, and avow that we are not a reconstructionist. There is but one Union now which counts the sympathy of our heart or the approval of our judgment, and that is a UNION OF THE SLAVE STATES."

## THE COMMONWEALTH. THE STATE PENITENTIARY. NUMBER SEVEN.

**The Convict System—Past and Present.**  
The penitentiary of a State is the center to which all the rank iniquity of that State naturally converges. This makes it an interesting point for observation and for the study of blue-book literature. Within the walls of a prison are found the worst of characters in the mass of the unfortunate therein confined; and when properly conducted some of the best of men—the former as criminals bereft of their liberty, the latter as guardians and instructors, whose moral character, it is supposed, have recommended them to public regard as persons to whom may be safely committed the final execution of the laws. The two extremes of society here often meet; and the student of human nature, civilization, of the laws, and manners and customs of a people, will be able to trace from this focus consequences to their causes, punishments to their crimes, and crimes to their small beginnings in early life, not only clearly and satisfactorily, but in a way that shall open up the hidden laws of early education, the secret influences of example, and the actual condition of society where the pure seeds of iniquity are sown, in a very direct and philosophical manner. It is here alone that the great question can be studied of the distinct object of this mode of punishing criminals.

In the days of Howard, and even for many years later, in this country, the sole object of imprisonment seemed to be for the punishment of crime, and the more cruel and ignominious the punishment, the better it was thought to answer the great ends for which it was inflicted; the practical conclusion from it was that the severer and more certain the punishment the more sure it was to deter from crime. This was the first theory, and all of our early American prisons were conducted upon this principle.

The evils resulting from this system become apparent in the early history of our country, and in Pennsylvania were greatly modified as early as the year 1786, but in the other States did not secure the same attention from the authorities for many years afterwards. There then arose a rational theory, which began by asserting that all punishment, properly understood, was for the imprisonment of the culprit, and, consequently, all its rigors should be softened down by the spirit of unmixed love. These were the two antagonistic principles which engaged the attention of philanthropist fifty or more years ago; and it will be seen that for the first twenty-five years of the history of the Kentucky State prison, the former of these two theories had the prevailing influence, and that, after undergoing a slight change for the better, it has again sunk back to the original, if not gone still lower down in the scale of human degradation.

There is a third theory, however, which takes a middle position between the other two, maintaining that as there are two parties in the case, so there are two sides to be looked at; that society is to be defended against the probable repetition of unpunished crime, and that this is to be done in a manner most likely, at the same time, to benefit the criminal but unfortunate victim of the law. This third theory will be more fully discussed in the future numbers under this head.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

**INTESTINOMY WHEREOF.**  
[L.S.] I have herewith set my name and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.  
Sept. 14, 1861—w&tw-3m.

**Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,** That his Excellency, Governor Magoffin, be and he is hereby instructed to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

**ANOTHER INFAMOUS OUTRAGE AT ELIZABETHTOWN.**—We are informed that the freight train going South over the Louisville and Nashville railroad yesterday was detained beyond its usual time by Blanton Duncan, James G. Goyard, John D. Pope, Mitchell La Peille, Phil. Victor, and a party of six or seventy secessionists, who compelled the engineer and conductor to remain long enough to enable them to ship sixty guns from that point for the Southern Confederacy. The guns were the same that had been taken from this city by Capt. Gorsuch. They had been seized at Elizabethtown, it appears, by order of Maj. A. L. Symmes, and placed in the jail for safe keeping, but Duncan, Goyard, and party, broke open the jail yesterday, took possession of the arms, and shipped them to Camp Boone. The officers of the train, it is said, were coerced into measures, the outlaws who stole the guns compelling them to accede to their demands at the muzzle of the pistol.

[Lou. Jour., Sept. 16th.]  
"Are you in favor of war? No, but I am in favor of putting down war by force of arms. I am opposed to war, and in favor of obtaining peace by putting down the authors of the war. I am in favor of peace, and I am in favor of the only course that will insure it—driving out armed Rebellion, and negotiating with loyalty."

[D. S. Dickinson.]  
"I deprecate war, but if it must come, I am with my country, and for my country, under all circumstances, and in every contingency."—Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

## LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

SENATORS.	
J. F. Fisk (Speaker).....No. 51, Capital Hotel.	T. T. Alexander.....Dr. H. Redman's.
Wm. Anthony.....Mrs. Welch's.	Wm. T. Anthony.....Mrs. Major's.
T. T. Baker.....No. 25, Capital Hotel.	Samuel H. Jones.....M. B. China's.
John B. Bruner.....J. R. Page's (M. H.).	James H. G. Bush.....J. R. Page's (M. H.).
M. P. Boster.....Wm. H. Gray's.	Bea. P. Cissell.....No. 18, Capital Hotel.
Charles Chambers.....R. Runyan's.	Walter Childers.....No. 18, Capital Hotel.
Alex. L. Davidson.....Dr. Vandalingham's.	Samuel E. DeHaven.....No. 78, Capital Hotel.
George Deany.....No. 50, Capital Hotel.	Richard H. Field.....R. W. Blackburn's.
Thos. T. Garrard.....James H. Garrard's.	Thos. T. Garrard.....Geo. W. Lewis's.
Robert E. Glenn.....R. B. Crutcher's.	John K. Gooden.....No. 55, Capital Hotel.
Wm. C. Grier.....Yanaradale's (S. F.).	Asa P. Grover.....No. 41, Capital Hotel.
John L. Irvan.....No. 29, Capital Hotel.	Samuel H. Jenkins.....Mrs. Major's.
John M. Johnson.....J. C. Steele's.	Martin P. Marshall.....J. R. Page's (M. H.).
Thos. F. Marshall.....No. 24, Capital Hotel.	Henry D. McHenry.....No. 90, Capital Hotel.
Charles D. Pennebaker.....No. 80, Capital Hotel.	John A. Prall.....No. 56, Capital Hotel.
William B. Read.....No. 7, Meriwether's.	Albert G. Rhea.....No. 18, Capital Hotel.
James F. Robinson.....No. 15, Capital Hotel.	Ben. Spalding.....Mrs. Welch's.
James Speed.....J. R. Page's (M. H.).	Claihorne J. Walton.....Ayres' (S. F.).
Walter C. Whitaker.....No. 72, Capital Hotel.	Chas. T. Worthington.....Dr. H. Redman's.
J. H. Johnson, Clerk, at George W. Lewis's.	J. R. Hawkins, Assistant Clerk, at H. Wingate's.
J. W. Pruett, Sergeant-at-Arms, at home.	Abijah Gilbert, Door-keeper, at Geo. W. Lewis's.
Chas. T. Campbell, Page, at his mother's.	Sanford Johns, Jr., Page, at his father's.

REPRESENTATIVES.	
R. A. Backer (Speaker).....No. 13, Capital Hotel.	Alfred Allen.....No. 88, Capital Hotel.
Jas. W. Anderson.....J. H. Garrard's.	R. C. Anderson.....Capital Hotel.
W. C. Anderson.....No. 33, Capital Hotel.	L. W. Andrews.....No. 12, Capital Hotel.
Vincent Ash.....Mrs. Major's.	E. B. Bechler.....J. H. Redman's.
John S. Barlow.....Dr. Vandalingham's.	John C. Beaman.....J. R. Page's (M. H.).
John W. Blue.....Dr. H. Redman's.	A. R. Beon.....Dr. H. Redman's.
Wm. P. Boone.....No. 36, Capital Hotel.	Curtis F. Burman.....No. 66, Capital Hotel.
Ex. F. Burus.....No. 41, Capital Hotel.	W. P. D. Bush.....Dr. Vandalingham's.
James Calvert.....No. 57, Capital Hotel.	Cyrus Campbell.....J. D. Pollard's.
J. W. Campbell.....J. R. Page's (M. H.).	Madison N. Carr.....Dr. H. Redman's.
A. B. Chambers.....Mrs. Major's.	Jos. H. Chandler.....Mrs. Welch's.
Brutus J. Clay.....No. 68, Capital Hotel.	Francis L. Cleveland.....No. 24, Capital Hotel.
J. B. Cochran.....Mrs. Lobban's.	Robert Cochran.....Mrs. Lobban's.
Wm. M. Coffey.....Dr. H. Redman's.	Wm. L. Conklin.....Chas. Hayden's.
John C. Cooper.....Mrs. Welch's.	Albert A. Curtis.....H. Wingate's.
Lucius Desha.....Mrs. Major's.	Daniel E. Downing.....W. H. Gray's.
W. H. Edmunds.....R. B. China's.	John M. Elliott.....Dr. Vandalingham's.
Stephen J. England.....Chas. Hayden's.	George W. Ewing.....No. 18, Capital Hotel.
Hugh F. Finley.....G. W. Lewis's.	John W. Finnell.....No. 14, Capital Hotel.
John W. Gales.....No. 29, Capital Hotel.	Eljah Galt.....No. 79, Capital Hotel.
Joseph Gardner.....Dr. Vandalingham's.	Evan M. Garriott.....No. 41, Capital Hotel.
Remus Gibson.....Mrs. Lobban's.	J. C. Gilchrist.....No. 29, Capital Hotel.
Henry Griffith.....Mrs. Lobban's.	George M. Hampton.....No. 66, Capital Hotel.
John H. Harney.....No. 86, Capital Hotel.	Wm. H. Hays.....R. W. Blackburn's.
Wm. J. Heady.....R. W. Blackburn's.	Joseph W. Heeter.....W. H. Gray's.
John M. Henry.....Chas. Hayden's.	John B. Huston.....No. 39, Capital Hotel.
Wm. C. Ireland.....H. Wingate's.	Richard T. Jacob.....No. 84, Capital Hotel.
Daniel W. Johns.....Chas. Hayden's.	Wm. Johnson.....M. B. China's.
Urban E. Kennedy.....W. H. Gray's.	J. Q. A. King.....R. C. Steele's.
John C. Lindsey.....M. B. China's.	J. M. C. Lisenby.....W. H. Gray's.
Alex. Lusk.....Chas. Kearn's.	Daniel Matthews.....Dr. Vandalingham's.
P. L. Maxey.....E. Ayre's (S. F.).	David May.....Mrs. Major's.
David P. Meade.....Mrs. Welch's.	Geo. R. Merritt.....Mrs. Major's.
Otho Miller.....Dr. H. Redman's.	Thomas Z. Morrow.....W. H. Gray's.
Pelix G. Murphy.....No. 10, Meriwether's.	Thomas W. Owens.....No. 92, Capital Hotel.
Geo. P. Pennington.....No. 66, Capital Hotel.	Hiram S. Powell.....Geo. W. Lewis's.
Larkin J. Proctor.....H. Wingate's.	Wm. S. Rankin.....No. 87, Capital Hotel.
Nicholas A. Rapier.....No. 7, Meriwether's.	John Ray.....Mrs. Welch's.
Joseph Ricketts.....Chas. Hayden's.	P. B. Riggs.....Dr. H. Redman's.
George S. Shanklin.....No. 82, Capital Hotel.	Geo. W. Silvertown.....Mrs. Montgomery's.
G. C. Smith.....No. 74, Capital Hotel.	M. Smith.....J. R. Page's (M. H.).
Robert A. Spalding.....Mrs. Major's.	James P. Scales.....Kearn's.
Harriett Taylor.....H. Wingate's.	Joshua Tevis.....No. 58, Capital Hotel.
G. M. Thomas.....H. Wingate's.	John R. Thomas.....Mrs. Welch's.
Thomas Turner.....No. 89, Capital Hotel.	John S. Underwood.....Meriwether's.
John S. Vawter.....No. 85, Capital Hotel.	Zeb. Ward.....No. 65, Capital Hotel.
George P. Webster.....No. 34, Capital Hotel.	Alex. T. White.....J. H. Garrard's.
Nathaniel Wolfe.....No. 54, Capital Hotel.	Geo. H. Yennan.....Mrs. Welch's.
Bryan R. Young.....No. 60, Capital Hotel.	Milton Young.....Mrs. Welch's.
Wm. B. Young.....Mrs. Letcher's.	V. T. Samuels, Cler., at R. W. Blackburn's.
Jas. B. Lyne, Assistant-Clerk, at Mrs. Welch's.	J. L. Snedley, Sergeant-at-Arms, at Dr. J. S. Davidson's.

**A Salute in Honor of the Kentucky Legislature.**  
New York, Sept. 14.—A grand salute of 97 guns will be fired at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the Park, in honor of the House of Representatives and the 26 Senators of the Legislature of Kentucky who voted for and passed a joint resolution requesting the Governor to call out the military to drive Leonidas Polk and his rebel followers from the State.

**DIED.**  
In this city, on the 16th inst., of consumption, Miss MARY L. CRUMBAUGH, in her 29th year, daughter of Jno. Crumbaugh, Esq., of this city.

**LOOK AT THIS!**  
I WOULD inform my old patrons and the public, that I am again at the "BOURBON HOUSE," in Paris, Ky., and ask a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.  
Mrs. R. THURSTON.

**P. S.**—To all those owing the late firm of R. THURSTON & SONS, by note or account, I would say that I will exchange either for country produce at market price.  
September 5, 1861.  
R. T.

**POWDER.**  
75 KEES POWDER for sale by  
July 22, 1861. GWIN & OWEN.

## Frankfort Church Directory.

<b>Baptist.</b> —Rev. T. C. McKee, Pastor—Sabbath, preaching, 11 o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School 9 A. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M.	<b>Roman Catholic.</b> —Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, Priest—Every Sunday. Worship, 10½ o'clock, A. M. Sabbath School, 3 P. M.
<b>Old School Baptist.</b> —Rev. JOHN THEOBALD, Pastor—Preaching at the Court House every 3d Sabbath in each month, 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.	<b>Presbyterian.</b> —Rev. B. T. Lacy, Pastor—Sabbath, preaching, 11 o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School 2 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting, Friday, 7½ P. M.
<b>Methodist.</b> —Rev. Wm. McD. ARBETT, Pastor—Sabbath, preaching, 11 o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School 9 A. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7½ P. M.	<b>Acension Church, Episcopal.</b> —Rev. J. N. Norton, Rector—Divine service, Sunday 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M., and on Friday's at 4 P. M. Sunday School, 9½ A. M.
<b>Christian.</b> —Elder W. T. Moore, Pastor—Lord's Day Worship, 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School, 9 A. M. Lecture or prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M.	

These services are all open, and the seats in the Churches free to any who desire to attend Divine Worship.

If we have made any omission in reporting the various Churches of our city, we will take pleasure in correcting it, from any authentic information that may be given us.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**A CARD.**  
To the Members of the General Assembly of Ky: GENTLEMEN: This card is adopted to avoid annoying you. I am a candidate for State Librarian, and, if elected, rest assured I will not abuse your confidence.  
Refer to Hon. Jas. Harlan, Thos. S. Page, &c., &c. Respectfully,  
A. B. TARRANT.

**State Librarian.**  
Editor Frankfort Commonwealth: Please announce me as a Union candidate for State Librarian at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature. I am in favor of Kentucky ever proving loyal to the United States, and may the stars and stripes forever float o'er her Capitol.  
H. G. BANTA.

Forever fast that standard sheet,  
Where breezes the fan but fails before us;  
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!  
FRANKFORT, July 19th, 1861—te.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEESON.....J. L. OLBONS.

## AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS.

JUST OPENED BY  
**KEENON & GIBBONS.**

DEALERS IN  
**BOOKS & STATIONERY,**

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Boots, &c.  
Shoes, Wall Paper, Carpet Bags, etc., etc.

**UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.**  
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.  
Feb 27 w&tw

## A CONERY SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(LATE W. P. LOOMIS.)  
Has just received Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Clocks, and Fine Knives. Call and see them. Prices to suit the times.  
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.  
Jan 18 1861.

## J. H. WATERMAN'S SCHOOL.

Will begin the 16th, instead of the 12th inst. No pupil will be received for a shorter time than for half session (20 weeks).  
CHARGE—\$25 for 20 weeks—one half of which must be paid in advance.  
No deduction for absence except in long sickness.  
[Sept. 6, 1861—lm.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER AND AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same. Also Rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies, a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address  
REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN,  
deed 2 ly. Williamsburg, New York.

## TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell good at ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.  
28 Sign of the Eagle.  
June 4, 1861.  
A. CONERY.

## Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort, or on  
THOS. A. THEOBALDS.  
July 23—w&tw.

## COVE MILLS FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1¼ miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenon turnpike road. For particulars apply to  
R. C. STEELE,  
August 8—tf Frankfort Ky.

## NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

## CASH STORE!

On St. Clair Street, at the late Well Known Stand of R. W. Blackburn.

WHERE will be found an unusually large stock of DRY GOODS, which were bought on favorable terms, and will be sold low for CASH. All customers of the house will do well to call, as there will be new Goods coming in all the season, which will be bought for CASH and sold for CASH. A new lot of those very superior Bradley's Pride of New York Loop Skirts, at from 50 cents to \$2.80 per skirt.

It is every body's interest to buy for Cash, for Goods can be sold lower for Cash than on Credit, such times as are now upon the country.  
J. B. LAMPTON, Agent.

A large lot of heavy brown, mixed and black Wool Jeans now on hand; and also a fine lot of white and plaid Linsey of the country make; also, Coats and Vests already made for men, boys and servants, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

I favorably recommend Mr. LAMPTON to my former customers, and hope they will continue their patronage, as they will find it to their advantage to patronize the old store.  
Aug. 21—twlm. R. W. BLACKBURN.

## Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil HOUSE.

HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWHA CANAL COAL MINING AND OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire stock of LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES of Wm. F. Simral, No. 408, Main Street, fourth door west of Fourth, Louisville, Ky., it is my purpose to keep a supply of FINE BURNING OIL, manufactured by this Company, constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, all of which will be guaranteed to be equal and superior to any Coal Oil manufactured in the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and none other will be offered to our customers. In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL, of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per gallon.

R. I. CRAWFORD, (formerly in the employ of Wm. F. Simral,) will conduct the business of the House for me, and letters addressed to him or the undersigned at Louisville, will receive prompt attention.  
A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,  
Aug. 19, '61. K. C. C. M. & O. M. C.

## Academy for Instruction in Writing, Book keeping and Drawing.

(On Mero Street, next to J. L. Sage's.)  
**FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.**

## JOHN A. FLYNN, TEACHER.

RESPECTFULLY submits the following testimony as to his character and qualifications as a teacher, and assures parents and



# Cephalic Pills

## CURE

### Sick Headache

## CURE

### Nervous Headache

## CURE

### All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have relieved and cured a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of 25 CENTS.

Orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were furnished by Mr. Spalding,

they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have used your Cephalic Pills, and like them so well that I want you to send me two boxes worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige.

Your obt. servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received great relief from them.

Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.,

January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours, JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in two hours by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO,

January 4, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have used twenty-five cents (25c) for which send me a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.

Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has never been discovered.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATCH!

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address: HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to run off on the subscribers of public institutions of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

"SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE," is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?  
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?  
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Ointment for the Whiskers and Hair.

THE STIMULATING OINTMENT, is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a luxuriant growth of luxuriant hair. It applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tawny hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The Ointment is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed. For one Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Ointment" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.15. Apply to, or address,

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,

feb22-6m. 21 William St. New York.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving

Louper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$35; Heum-mer \$2 extra.

ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

SAYRE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE next Scholastic year will open on Monday, the 10th of September, 1861, and close during the last week in June, 1862.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board and Tuition in English branches, \$100

Tuition for Day Scholars in Primary Department, 15

Tuition for Day Scholars in Collegiate Department, 20

These charges must be paid, strictly, in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music, with use of instrument, \$20

Drawing \$42, Painting in water colors \$15,

in oil, 20

Modern Languages \$12 each, Latin, 5

No pupil will be taken for less time than one session, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of long continued sickness.

Further information in regard to the School may be obtained from D. A. SAYRE, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or from S. H. WILLIAMS, Principal of the Institute.

August 12, 1861—wix and ch. Lec. Oba. & Rep.

NEW REMEDIES FOR

SPERMATORRHOEA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A

General Institution established by special

document, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLMAN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2, N. Ninth St., July 26, 1861—wix. Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel's New Establishment!

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers, especially those who patronized him before the fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1861—ly.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE SECOND SESSION OF MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S school for boys will commence on Monday, August 19th, 1861, in the house lately occupied by H. Evans, adjoining the residence of Col. J. H. Garrard. All the usual English branches are taught in connection with Latin and Algebra.

Terms, per Session of Twenty Weeks, - \$15

July 5th '61.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. Harlan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of BAYER & KALTENBRUNN, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. Bayer having sold his interest in said firm to V. Kaltenbrunn who will continue the business of Book and Stationery at the old stand. J. H. Bayer will settle the business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYER.

V. KALTENBRUNN.

FRANKFORT, AUGUST 1, 1861—aug1-w2m.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 24, 1861.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks, - \$8

No deduction for voluntary absence.

July 24, 1861—tf.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

TO be had, day and night, at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS.

Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 7:35 P. M. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight; whereas by any other route two changes are made, both at night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 A. M., and 1:10 P. M., and Lexington at 6:00 A. M., and 1:50 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 11:00 A. M., and 6:27 P. M.

Having Ticket Office and Agent at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

Jan 26 1860—tf. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

Through to Chicago in 15 Hours.

Through to St. Louis in 14 Hours.

Through to Cairo in 20 Hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any of the principal cities of the West.

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with dispatch and at low rates.

Mark E. D. Norton, Louisville, Ky.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 355, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857—tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,

Merchant Tailor,

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,

FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

No Fit no Sake.

Frankfort, Oct. 5, 1860—tf.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohhegany, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.

September 3, 1860—tf. JOHN C. BATES.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About the 6th instant, a light BAY HORSE, shed all round, 15½ hands high, a star in his forehead and snip on the nose; one hind foot white; 5 or 6 years old. He may have light harness marks, as he works in my carriage.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid upon conviction of the thief and return of the horse, if stolen; or a generous reward if he should have strayed.

Frankfort, Dec 2 tf. A. W. DUDLEY.

LOOK AT THIS!

J. L. MOORE & SON,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

September 3, 1860—wxtwtf

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday July 8th, 1861, Freight Trains will leave Louisville only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, running on regular car time.

SAM. GILL, Sup't.

July 6, 1861.

WANTED.

FOUR HUNDRED LIVE WEASEL FEATHERS, for which Furniture will be exchanged at cash prices.

Feb 13 A. G. CANMACK.

Telegraph Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad Depot. All parties having business with the office will please notice this change.

June 7 tf. Agent.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE.

New Spring and Summer CLOTHING!

H. STRAUSS would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country that he is now opening at his Clothing Store in the room on St. Clair street lately occupied by Mr. G. W. Daxon, a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. He has also a complete stock of Boys and Youth's Clothing, of the best quality, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

He can furnish clothing with fine business and dress suits of superior quality, and made in the best style, cheaply.

Those who wish cheap Clothing are invited to call and examine his stock.

Mr. C. N. JOHNSON, who is well known in this community as a Tailor, is employed as salesman in this establishment, where he will be pleased to see his friends. He will attend to Cutting clothes as usual.

ap 8 tf.

25 BBL'S 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon, for sale by D. Swigort, and for sale by

W. H. KEENE.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be kept in every family. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Also—

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Cognac Brandy,

Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure, and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle, and his seal on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Port Wine.

Imported and bottled by himself, put up for medicinal use, with his certificate on the bottle; warranted pure and the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S